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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 27. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 15, 1875.

STEAMER SCHILLER LOST.

A Total Wreck off the Scilly Islands.

Three Hundred and Eleven Persons Drowned.

BUT FORTY-FOUR KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

Partial List of the Dead and Living.

Full Particulars of the Disaster—Touching Incidents of Bravery, Suffering, Suspense and Death.

LONDON, May 8.—The Eagle Line steamship Schiller, Captain Thomas, which sailed from New York April 28th, for Hamburg, by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, has been wrecked off the Scilly Island, and is a total loss. The accident occurred at ten o'clock last night, at which time the steamship struck on the dangerous Retarriere ledges, near Bishop's Rock. A fog prevailed at the time. A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southermost of the Scilly Islands, landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's Island, another of the Scillys. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They had several narrow escapes from drowning, and were a number of times washed off the rock. A fearful sea was raging. The Retarriere ledges are barely a third of a mile inside of Bishop's Rock, and the Schiller should have heard the Bishop fog bell. Owing to the dense fog, it was impossible to see the Scilly lights.

LONDON, May 8, 9 P. M.—Up to this hour but forty-three of all who are on board are known to be saved. Twenty-five sacks of mail matter have also been saved. Several bodies have been picked up near the wreck, among them a woman with a child clasped in her arms.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHILLER.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The officers of the Schiller were John Thomas, commander; H. Hillers, chief officer; E. Polamann, second officer; G. Freeze, third officer; R. Heintze, fourth officer; L. Fabrig, chief engineer; P. Conrad, second engineer; H. Roenue, third engineer; J. Kunpel, fourth engineer; D. A. Boll, physician; E. Schmettan, purser; C. Putfarken, chief steward, first cabin; A. Felskow, chief or second cabin.

THE CREW AND PASSENGERS.

The crew of the Schiller numbered about 120, the passengers numbered 254 in all, of whom 120 were steerage. She took a cargo of general merchandise, which was valued, exclusive of specie on board, at about $150,000. The most of it was probably insured in Europe. The $300,000 gold coin shipped by Eugene S. Ballin & Co., bankers of this city, to E. F. Ballin & Co., their correspondents in Paris, was packed in six kegs and insured for its full amount in three London companies. Mr. Joseph Schiltz, President of the Banking Association in Milwaukee, was among the passengers. It is remarked that ex-Senator Schurz and family sailed on the Hamburg steamer Pommerania, departed April 29, only one day after the Schiller. But for the serenade and dinner given to him in this city, he might have chosen an earlier vessel. Captain Thomas was a man of middle age, and was unmarried. His residence was in Hamburg, although most of his life had been passed in British vessels. He is said to be a native of Germany.

Among the cabin passengers were Joseph Schlitz, Henry Friend and wife, M. Stein, Jacob Laufrom, Herman Sewzingen, wife and daughter, and Henry Mielinger and child, all of Milwaukee, and Anna Eisener, Elizabeth Leu, W. Christine, Henry H. Wohlers, wife and two children, Gottfried J. Schmidt and wife, Mrs. Caliano and Mrs. August Zeigler and infant. Dora Zeigler, Mrs. Dora Cohns and Miss A. Mayer, of St. Louis; M. Kahn, of Mattoon, Ill.; Dwight Klinck, of Chesapeake, Ohio; S. Stein, of Greenville, Ill.; Joseph Wite, of Greensboro, N. C.; C. E. Aulig, Fred. Uplmann and Edward Schainer and wife, of Columbus; Mrs. Alvin Stockman, Zavien Reichlin, Mrs. C. Klonhammer, and Mrs. Joseph Beyer, of Detroit, Michigan; M. Harrison and a waterman of Hawkinsville, Georgia; Mrs. Montezuma, Ga., Hermspritz, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. R. Cutleow, Shelbyville, Illinois; G. G. Leonhardt, Mary W. Leonhardt and Jennie Leonhardt, of Augusta, Georgia; John Suppiger and wife, Adaline, Suppiger, John Suppiger, Jr., Louis G. Suppiger and Michael Huriemann, of Highland, Illinois; Ellis Mahoney, Ill.; Otto Kircher, Mrs. Margaret Klemm, Mrs. Emma Hansen and child, P. A. Paulson, Carl Frahn, William Frahn and Charles F. Haase and wife, of Shenpoint, C. W. Stephan, of St. Mary's, Ohio; Christian Hern and Silas Hester, of Ashland, Illinois; William Leach, German Consul at Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Robert Schubart, Michael Mangnew, Detroit; John Ivens and wife, C. W. Gutcho and wife; T. C. Raschman, Aug. Stracke, John Wilson and Henry Leitsch, Davenport, Iowa; Fred. Zimmerman, Highland, Illinois; Frederick Saunbsier, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Mahr, C. Berghard, wife and two children, Fred. Ellerly, John Brockeule and John Bundiek, of Chicago, and Wiliam Koch, of Rockport, Illinois.

LIST OF THESAVED.

LONDON, May 8.—The following passengers are known to have been saved: First-class passengers—Henry Stern, of New York; Leo Weste, of Philadelphia, and Karl Kuhn, Mannheim. Second-cabin passengers—Silas Hoester, Charles Thrun, Carl Dautzen, Marcus Panwitzer and Charles Jones and wife. Four other steerage passengers were saved, but their names have not yet been ascertained as they are in a state of insensibility.

The following members of the crew are also saved: Blusiner, Packendorff, Weiser, Dan. Blackhouse, Rehberg, Jensen, Adamsen, Hanmann, Blohm, Jwigeinsen, Werneckl, Fahler, Hofmann, Ernst Pierson, Piel, Wenzel and Sawranske.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The agents of the Schiller received a dispatch this evening from the agent at Plymouth. It is as follows: "Hillers, first officer, Polamann, second officer, Heintz, fourth officer, Jansen and Packendorf, boatswains, and Hirsch, sailmaker, are saved. Also passengers Leo West, Henry Stern, Karl Kuhn and Mrs. Jones, Pesth, Jan Dunk, Hexton, Frohne, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Porither, Schlenberg, Jansen, Reiderer, Fehn and Williams; stokers Smike and Bullig; sailors Gouldberg, Wallis and Petersen. The survivors are expected at Penzance to-morrow morning, when we will obtain a detailed list."

LONDON, May 9, 2 A. M.—A dispatch just received says Richard Hillers and Charles Henry Percy, steerage passengers, were saved. Nineteen corpses and some bales of hay and other portions of the cargo have been recovered. The survivors and a portion of the mails have reached Penzance and will be forwarded from that place to Plymouth by the first train this (Sunday) morning. Those who are going to Cherbourg and Hamburg will be sent to their destination by the steamship Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American line, now on her way from New York and expected to reach Plymouth to-day.

THE MAILS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The following is a list of mails placed on board of the Schiller: For London, thirty-two bags of letters and papers; for Glasgow, eight bags of letters and papers; for Dublin, eleven bags of letters and papers; for Cherbourg and Paris, twelve bags of letters and papers; for Hamburg, seventeen bags of letters and papers. The total number of letters is 36,000. In addition to these there was on board the entire regular trans-continental mail from Australia and New Zealand, comprising 162 bags.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The agents here of the Eagle Line say that Captain Thomas, of the ill-fated Schiller, was the oldest commander in the line; that he was many years in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, occupied a high place among British sailors, and was with difficulty induced to leave the British service to enter that of the Eagle Line. The Schiller was one of the newest and best boats in the trans-Continental service; large and strong, and constructed on the latest pattern. She was built on the Clyde by Robert Napier & Sons. Her sister ship is the Lessing. These two vessels left this port for home densely crowded, being the first to take advantage of the opening of spring travel to Europe. They were the last two steamers that sailed under the flag of the Eagle Line, which has been consolidated with the Hamburg-American line. Previous to the departure of the Schiller the company's vessels had gone out with light passenger lists. The dimensions of the Schiller were: Length, 375 feet; beam, forty feet; depth of hold, thirty-two feet; 3,000 tons burden, and 3,000 indicated horse power and was classed at Lloyd's 100 A. 1. She was full brig-rigged, and had eight large life boats and three iron decks. Her engines could run the vessel fourteen to fifteen miles an hour. She is said to have been built according to the requirements of the Lloyd Marine Insurance, and to have possessed every known appliance for safety. She was valued at $700,000, and was insured for her full value. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, including 500 bales of cotton, 2,513 barrels of rosin, 4,000 bushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco.

LATER PARTICULARS—FORTY-THREE PERSONS KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A *Herald* cable special supplies the following additional particulars of the disaster to the Schiller, under date of London, May 8: The survivors and the dead arrived to-day in Penzance, as follows: At eight o'clock there came a boat with seven persons; at ten o'clock two boats with seven persons, two of whom were dead, and at eleven o'clock there came two other boats. Twenty men and one woman reached Tresco Island in two boats. The St. Agnes boat subsequently picked up the bodies of four men, two women and a little boy. One woman was found on Smith's Sound, floating on a piece of the wreck. At a late hour of the day, three bodies, one a female, were found. Forty-three persons are known to have been saved. Nineteen bodies have been recovered. A violent sea is still beating on the merciless shoal, and prevents the rendering of efficient aid. When finally the boats reached the neighborhood of the Retarriere ledge, the last mast of the Schiller went overboard, and scores of people who were clinging to it were drowned, after having endured the most agonizing suspense during the night.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A cable dispatch, received by the agents of the Eagle line this morning, gives the following corrected list of passengers as far as known to be saved from the Schiller: Leo Weste, Henry Stern, John Jones, Mrs. Jones, Jean Rink, S. Hancock, C. Hellers, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Powitzer, R. Schellenburg, C. Jansen, Ludwig Reiderer, Charles Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Joseph Lezenore. The latter named, the agents state, is not in their list of passengers.

LONDON, May 9, evening.—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer Schiller have arrived at Penzance. Of these, thirty-three have gone to Plymouth; the remaining ten are too ill to be moved.

The following additional particulars of the disaster are received: A heavy fog prevented observations on board the Schiller since Tuesday. In consequence of the fog, the engines were put at half speed and sail reduced at nine o'clock Friday night. At ten o'clock the same night, the ship struck the ledge. A great panic prevailed. Captain Thomas is highly praised for his conduct during the terrible scenes which followed. Two boats were filled with men, who refused to come out. The Captain fired his revolver over their heads to drive them out, and then fired at them, but without effect. Afterwards the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the sterns was released too soon; leaving the boats suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away. One, a lifeboat, was so badly injured that she sunk, and eleven of the people on board were rescued by other boats. The ship struck and an hour after the steamer struck, and the lights were plainly visible. Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the lifting of a funnel. Rockets and guns were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet. The deck house, crowded with people, was swept away at 1 A. M. The engine gallery went at half past 2. The survivors on the bridge. All were gradually swept away by the flood tide, which took the Doctor and Captain last. The rigging, which remained above water, was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The mainmast fell at 7:30 A. M. Being of iron, it sunk, with all who had taken refuge on it. The lifeboat gave way soon afterward. The lifeboats and wreck stuff saved the lives of some, who drifted miles away. One man was rescued after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Agnes arrived a short time before the masts fell. They were unable to approach the steamer, on account of the shoals, but picked up many from the water. The passengers say Captain Thomas left the bridge at three A. M. to assist those on deck, and that when he reached the deck he was swept away by a heavy sea. All concur in saying that he exercised the greatest care and was not asleep for five nights previous to the disaster. The ship began to break over the vessel half an hour after she struck, and the tide rose twenty-five feet before daybreak. Only one woman was seen by the survivors who were landed at Trescon, escaped in the Schiller's own boats.

LONDON, May 10, 1:40 A. M.—Fifty-six mail bags, containing twenty-seven from New Zealand, were saved from the Schiller. The steamer Pannerania sailed from Plymouth this morning for Hamburg, without taking any of the survivors of the Schiller. The statements made by officers of the Schiller add nothing to the particulars already telegraphed. All accounts agree that the panic which followed the striking of the ship was heartrending and terrible beyond description.

THE VERY LATEST FROM PENZANCE.

[Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, May 9.—All day long details of the Schiller disaster have been coming to the London office, from the *Herald's* correspondence at Penzance; the courteous American Consular agent at the Scilly Islands, Mr. Buxton, and the ordinary London sources. Unfortunately no more passengers or bodies have arrived at Penzance, or are constantly being picked up. Among the recovered are those of George Leonhardt, Carl Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer and child, Mrs. Reiderer's sister, Miss Lee, Hermine West and five men, five women and two children. Altogether, twenty-four bodies have been found.

THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN LOST.

The total number of lives lost is 311. The *Herald* correspondents succeeded in interviewing Mr. Poleman, the second officer of the Schiller, and Henry Stern and Mr. Frahn, first class passengers. From their narrative we gather that the voyage was moderately good until May 4th. The last three days it was impossible to take observations. The ship was off her course half a mile at the time of the catastrophe. Captain Thomas was on deck night and day for four entire days. At seven o'clock in the morning of the seventh day there was a dense fog. The sails were taken in, the engines put on half speed and the fog bells used. Bishop's light was unseen, though only a half mile distant. At ten o'clock we struck on the reef, and after four bumps the steamer settled down. There was a violent sea, and the tide was raising. The darkness was intense. Most of the male passengers were saw the danger. There was the usual rush for the boats, but nearly all the boats were staved. One boat, with a few sailors, left the ship, cowardly refusing to take on board any others. Shots

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

THE exports of Boston for the week ending last Saturday were only $269,478, against $986,173 for the corresponding week of last year.

WHEN a fellow is courting, the longest way round is the nearest way home. So when a man is running for a Presidential nomination, the nearest way to Denver, from Natick, Mass., is by way of Louisville, Lexington and Nashville.

THE Leavenworth *Times* says that the fruit and grain crops of Kansas look fine and promising, and all that the farmers have to fear is the grasshoppers. Whether the latter will become a destructive pest remains yet to be seen. The farmers of Kansas are said to be very hopeful.

THE March monthly return of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows a decrease in our exports of $28,768,000 for the first three months of the calendar year, and of $40,135,000 for the first three quarters of the fiscal year; while the reduction in the imports for the two periods respectively is $9,598,000 and $14,848,000.

WHEAT fields in this section of country, which looked bare and unpromising at the close of winter, are now, under the influence of the spring rains and warmer weather, putting on a much improved appearance. Those who, in the West, ploughed up their wheat fields and put in corn, would have shown better judgment had they waited a little longer.

THE following table shows the trade of each of the five leading ports of entry during last month:

	Imports of mdse	Exports of mdse	Total trade.
New York...	$ 36,210,632	$ 19,331,153	$ 55,541,785
Boston	5,5 9,045	3,010,983	8,5 0,031
Philadelphia...	3,526,712	2,371,157	5,897,870
Baltimore....	1,158,287	2,252,042	3,701,357
New Orleans..	856,154	11,969,238	12,810,392

THE Sioux reservation, the Black Hills portion of which Red Cloud and his chiefs propose to cede to the Government, so that the country may be opened to the lawful entry of settlers and gold seekers, is bounded on the south by the northern boundary of Nebraska, its eastern boundary is the Missouri river, its northern boundary is the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and its western boundary is the eastern boundary of Wyoming and part of Dakota, extending north to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude.

THE General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, North and South, will convene next week, one at Cleveland, the other at St. Louis. The question of reuniting the two branches will come up in both, but is not likely to meet with an early settlement. The Northern Church has already held out a fraternal hand, but it has not received a fraternal clasp. The Southern branch insists that the Northern Church shall take back, unequivocally, all they ever said against slavery, rebellion and the South. The Richmond *Presbyterian*, for instance, says that, while this is refused, there is not an element entering into our views of religion, or sentiment of Christian honor and duty we have imbibed through life, which does not absolutely despise and abhor the very idea of such a heartless formality."

THE receipts from internal revenue during the present month thus far are about half a million a day, and the bureau anticipates a total revenue for the month of fully twelve millions. They are thus larger than the estimates require them to be at the present time in order to make good the estimated revenues for the year, and they promise to increase during the next two months. It was expected that internal taxes would yield this year $107,000,000, and it is now almost certain that they will, instead, amount to at least $110,000,000. The customs revenues will also, it is thought, reach the figures of the estimates. Judge KELLEY's gloomy opinion that the revenues of the fiscal year would fall considerably below the estimates of the Treasury Department, does not seem likely to be verified by the fact.

THE Kentucky Democratic Platform has but one plank—State Rights. All national questions were ignored by the Democratic Convention of that State, and all State questions received no gossip, except as they were involved in the State Rights idea. The one resolution adopted consists mainly, it is true, of a protest against any invasion of the rights of a State by the National Government; but the plain purport of it, aside from that, is an assertion of the sovereignty of the States, which implies their right to secede from the Union whenever they choose to exercise it.

This is the one idea of the Democratic party as it now exists, and is its only idea. It is unable to present anything like unity of sentiment upon the tariff, finance, or other important national questions. Upon all the exciting topics that immediately concern the public it is hopelessly divided, and unable to make a deliverance that will command general assent. It therefore passes all such questions by, and contents itself with the resolutions of 1798, which commit it to the policy of maintaining the independent sovereignty of the several States. Upon that point it is united; upon all others it is divided into warring fragments.

The fight between the two national parties will therefore be narrowed down to the one point which brought on the war of the slaveholders' rebellion, and which was thought by many to have been decided finally by the issue of that conflict. The Democratic party refuses to accept the decision then rendered. It therefore re-asserts the principle which led to the outbreak of war in 1861, and insists upon fighting out another battle upon it, politically. Whatever people may think or platforms may say, this is, and is to be, the one grand dividing question between the Democratic and Republican parties.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The attempt of the Democratic press to make it appear that the gigantic whisky frauds which have just been brought to light are the result of an excessively onerous excise, will not wash. Notwithstanding the tax was increased somewhat last winter, it is still less than half the amount it was in the palmy days of the old Ring. It is nonsense to assert, as Senator BAYARD is reported to have done, that the tax had passed the revenue point and becomes a premium on fraud. The law is all right, and every penny of the tax imposed by it could have been strictly collected, provided the local revenue officers had discharged their duty faithfully and honestly. It would seem that the only remedy that can be applied under the circumstances is discipline of the most rigid character, instant new appointments wherever merit is found wanting, and the strictest accountability in every detail of official duty. The times demand the strongest nerve and determination at the head of the Revenue Bureau, and it is to be hoped that neither of these qualities will be found wanting. The details of the late exposure show that forty per cent. of the stealings were to be paid to Government officials. This was a tremendous fund with which to corrupt men, and nothing short of the greatest vigilance on the part of the Government will prevent a repetition of the frauds now turned inside out.

The Ring, whose profits amounted to hundreds of millions a year, had managed to manipulate its agents into the revenue service, and its members into all the departments, gaining the confidence of leading officers, and frustrating every attempt to stop the frauds of the distillers and collect the revenue, so that it was not until the Secretary of the Treasury had secured the service of new and unsuspected agents, that he was able to obtain, with certainty, obtain the necessary amount of information respecting the complicity of officers, and, when fully armed with the requisite facts, make the seizures without warning.

The headquarters of the Ring were at St. Louis, but it had covered the whole country with its secret network, and had assumed the character of a vast conspiracy to swindle the Government and saddle upon honest taxpayers an excessive and unjust proportion of the national expenses. Two-thirds of the whisky shipped from St. Louis for the last year has, it seems, been what is termed "crooked," as whisky which has not paid tax is called. The amount of the frauds in St. Louis alone will not fall below a million dollars annually for the last two years. The developments at Chicago and Milwaukee are also on a great scale. Illicit whisky has been traced into all the prominent Eastern and Southern cities, and the Government is in possession of the necessary proofs to enable it to trace the larger part of all the illicit traffic which has been carried on for the last year. The law follows the spirit wherever it may be found, till it has paid the tax. No compromise must be considered, the evidence is overwhelming against the parties implicated, and their cases must go into the courts. If the scoundrels themselves go to the penitentiary, so much the better. It is satisfactory to know that the prospect seems fair that the Government will be able to establish so strong a case as to recover from the property seized an amount nearly, if not quite, equal to the sum total of the frauds perpetrated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The number of emigrants from Ireland last year was 16,213 less than in 1873.

The "rare old china" mania has developed a new branch of business in England—that of making it.

A w-hooping business. Over half a million flour barrels were made at Rochester, New York, last year.

Lucy Stowe complains that women never have been tried by their peers. That's because they are a peerless sex.

The Baxter Steam Canal Boat Company will start a boat every day from Buffalo to New York, and *vice versa*, this season.

San Francisco is suffering from the worst spring ever known to the oldest inhabitant—under the age of seven-and-twenty years.

The value of the Canadian fisheries for last year was $11,681,886, an increase in the scale of nearly a million dollars over 1873.

Experiments with carbonic acid gas, as a motive power for war vessels, are to be made by the direction of the Navy Department.

Possibly Yeddon't believe it, but it is none the less true, a Centennial Commission has been organized at Yeddo by enterprising natives.

It is estimated in Louisiana that the fruit yield of that State this summer will be quadruple that of last year, and the largest ever known at the South.

Chicago has some credit still. Her Comptroller has just succeeded in placing in New York a six months' loan of $3,000,000, at the low rate of 6 per cent.

The New Hampshire Fish Commissioners propose to effect a revolution in fish culture by stocking with full grown white fish and shad instead of with spawn and fry.

A Nebraska City paper claims that enough railroad ties have been caught floating in the Missouri river at that place to build the contemplated road to Kearney.

Last year Prussia produced 32,347,999 tons of coal, of the value of $18,000,000. Prussia, therefore, in the produce of coal, ranks next to England and the United States.

The Commissioner of Education has just forwarded to Chili for the International Exposition to be held there in September, 160 volumes illustrating the system of education here.

And now the ethnologists affirm that China was originally peopled from Peru, which possessed a high civilization and an immense population four thousand years before Christ.

And now New Bedford, Mass., has the mining fever. Somebody picked up a bit of gold on the beach there, the other day, and they are putting up the prices on real estate, awfully.

Last Sunday was "Hospital Sunday" in New England. All the churches, Protestant and Catholic, took up collections for the benefit of the various hospitals, a handsome sum being realized.

New York pays 40 per cent. of all the newspaper postage of the country. The last quarter it paid $80,000, against Chicago $18,000, Boston $16,000 and Philadelphia $12,600 for newspaper postage.

The blunder of a Louisiana drug clerk in preparing a prescription wrongly, physicked his employers $25,000 worth, the Supreme Court of that State having just awarded that sum as damages.

Gold mining in Northeast Georgia is said to present just now a very hopeful appearance. The completed mills are running with satisfactory results, and the building of several large works is rapidly progressing.

Dr. John Hall's new church in New York city is the most spacious and costly edifice belonging to the Presbyterian denomination in America, costing more than a million dollars, and seating over two thousand people.

Where a debtor's property and insurance thereon stood in his wife's name, and the creditors proved fraud, nevertheless they cannot, an Iowa court has decided, touch the insurance money. It seems a strange decision.

The Pennsylvania Wheat Crop.

The reports which we publish this morning from upwards of two hundred different points on the present condition and prospect of the Pennsylvania wheat crop will be of general interest to all our readers. These reports will be found specially valuable, inasmuch as they give to the public give a simultaneous view of the whole field, differing in this respect from the straggling and detached data collected at different points, which (however full and of little value) by the Bureau of Agriculture. It will be seen that in at least two-thirds of the localities reporting the prospect for a good crop is very encouraging, and as near as can be estimated the entire yield of the State will not be more than half the usual average.

Pennsylvania, for three-quarters of a century, held the front rank among the wheat-growing States of the Union, but for twenty years she has fallen behind in the race, and now ranks sixth in the sisterhood, although there is a slight annual increase in her wheat acreage and production. In 1859, in point of production Pennsylvania ranked first, Ohio coming second, New York third, Virginia fourth, Illinois fifth and Indiana sixth. Ten years later Illinois took the lead, followed in the order named by Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1875, according to the United States census returns, the yield of the ten leading wheat-producing States was as follows:

	Bushels.
Illinois...	39,128,466
Iowa.....	30,230,000
Indiana....	27,842,159
Wisconsin...	27,747,222
Ohio.....	20,530,334
Pennsylvania...	19,672,957
Minnesota...	18,869,043
California....	17,576,797
Missouri.....	14,315,926
New York....	12,168,462

These present indications the Pennsylvania crop alone will fall short nearly ten million bushels of the average yield. The reports from other States also show a very light crop, and it is not improbable that the entire crop of the country will fall short of the average by at least one-quarter.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Another Discovery of Oil in West Virginia.

(From the Wheeling Standard, 11th May.)

We yesterday deferred mentioning the fact that a vein of petroleum oil had been discovered opposite Moundsville, in the hope that we might obtain a more satisfactory and detnite account of the discovery than we had when we went to press.

The discovery was made on Friday last, in an old shaft, about one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, perpendicular measurement, and situated on the premises of Colonel Thompson, immediately across from Moundsville, and about twelve miles below this city. The shaft is one worked by the Union Coal Company, and the first oil from the new service in the coal seam through which the oil comes, is expected to come up to forty or more barrels per day.

A barrel of the oil was brought to the city by Mr. Thompson yesterday, and examined by Mr. Isaiah Warren, and oil refiner, and declared by him to be of good quality. Its specific gravity was about 40 to be about forty degrees. It is reported that a company will take active steps toward utilizing the discovery.

Household Words.

Stop your noise! Shut up this minute! I'll box your ears! Hold your tongue! Let me be! Get out! Behave yourself! I won't! You shall! Never mind! You'll catch it! Put away those things! You'll kill yourself! Mind your own business! I'll tell ma! You mean thing! There, I told you so! I did! I will have it! Oh, look what you have done! 'Twas you! Won't you catch it, though! It's my house! Who's afraid of you! I'll tell you a room directly! Do you hear me? Dear me, I never did such a thing in all my born days!—*Church Union.*

THE Postmaster General has just issued a circular prescribing the rates of postage under the general postal union concluded at Berne, Switzerland, October 9, 1874, between the United States and all of the powers of Europe excepting France. The uniform union rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the postal union, without distinction, shall be as follows: For prepaid letters, five cents per fifteen grammes; for unpaid letters, ten cents per fifteen grammes; for postal cards, two cents each; for newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, two cents each; for other printed matter, samples of merchandise and all articles other than newspapers enumerated in article four of the treaty, two cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction thereof. These rates will be levied and collected on and after July 1, 1875, on the correspondence to and from all the contracting States except France; and on and after January 1, 1876, on the correspondence to and from France.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1875.

The Alabama Claims.

It is thought that the establishment of the principle now under discussion in the Alabama Claims Commission, whether the damages allowed should be based upon the price of the articles at the port of shipment or in the market at the port of destination, will materially expedite the awards upon this class of claims. Mr. Cresswell, the counsel for the Government, favors the first construction, which would require but four millions to cancel the total amount of the fourteen hundred claims presented. The discussion now pending will yet consume several days, and it is thought that the Commissioners will place a more liberal construction upon the intent and purpose of the law governing the distribution of the award. The total sum of $15,500,000 has, through the accumulation of interest, reached about $19,000,000. A prominent counsel before the Commission states to-day that, even with the most liberal construction of the principle of award, six millions would cover all the damages and interest at four per cent., which would leave more than thirteen millions surplus. Admitting that the insurance company's will receive the full amount of the premiums received by them, there would still be a balance of many millions to be provided for in some way. A counsel for a number of cases said that he was inclined to believe, with Mr. Evarts had said, that the Government in the end would appropriate the larger share of the award. It is thought by many influential parties that the Government, in justice and honor, should be held to a restitution of the unexpended balance and interest to the British Government. There is great complaint by merchants having claims before the Commission at the tardy action so far taken. At the present rate it will require four or five years to dispose of the business of the Commission.

The Whisky Frauds.

The officers of the Treasury Department are engaged in working up the details of the prosecution of the parties alleged to be implicated in the whisky frauds. In the event of failure to press these cases, there will be some removals of district attorneys. It is believed here that many of the cases are upon mere suspicion. Commissioner Douglass stated to-day that six months ago he recommended a transfer of the supervisors of internal revenue, with a view to looking up these cases, but the order was countermanded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1875.

Mr. Bancroft's Views on European Politics —Germany and Belgium.

Mr. Bancroft, late United States Minister at Berlin, has, since his return to this country, kept up his relations with the statesmen and diplomats of Europe, and particularly of Germany, through frequent correspondence. By this means he has been kept fully informed of political movements in Europe. Mr. Bancroft, in conversation to-day, said that the letters which he had recently received from Germany led him to conclude that Germany had not, as was popularly supposed, any sinister designs upon Belgium. It was not a breach of faith, nor had Bismarck thus far inconsistent with her treaty obligations, to harbor bishops of the Catholic Church or any other persons whose object was to foment disturbances in Germany. It was perfectly proper, therefore, for Bismarck to address a note of remonstrance to Belgium, reminding that power of her international obligations and insisting upon their observance.

Meeting of the Emperors.

Mr. Bancroft looks upon the present visit of the Czar of Russia to the Emperor of Germany as one mainly of friendship. During Mr. Bancroft's residence at the German Capital, when the Franco-Prussian war was raging, he was personally cognizant of the gratification felt by the Emperor that Russia abstained from any participation in the struggle. Immediately after the close of the war, the Emperor had intended to express this gratification in a personal visit to St. Petersburg, but the physician forbade him undertaking the journey. The Crown Prince had therefore been deputed to make the visit for the Emperor. Mr. Bancroft says that, of course, when the conference of sovereigns and their powers visit each other, they take advantage of the opportunity to discuss freely the political situation of Europe. It was therefore not improbable that Bismarck had been selected for the visit on account of the general uneasiness which prevaded all Europe. The Czar, no doubt, was in sympathy with the German government in the ecclesiastical troubles now agitating that Empire, because he was confronted with the same trouble in portions of his own Empire, where Roman Catholicism was prevalent. For this reason he thinks it not unlikely that at this meeting some line of policy may be agreed upon by the two rulers in relation to this perplexing question, but Mr. Bancroft repeats that, in his view, if this meeting of the two emperors has any bearing at all upon the political situation of Europe it means the peace of Europe.

Italy and Austria.

Mr. Bancroft regards the professions of peace which lately passed between Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel as sincere. He is satisfied that Austria has really abandoned any hope of regaining any of her lost territory in the direction of Italy, but looks toward the Danube. He thinks the policy of Austria is also to stand aloof from any complications likely to grow out of religious matters.

The Pope's American Policy.

Touching the question of the religious complications in Europe, he said that he had been convinced, while at Berlin, that the policy of the Pope had been to strengthen and consolidate the Catholic Church of America, and he saw plainly that the first step was the creation of an American Cardinal. He knows that Archbishop Purcell would figure more prominently in the politics of this country. The Church was laboring under many grievious distractions in Europe, and it was probable that it would be powerless for important and momentous movements in the future, should circumstances arise to make them necessary.

Bonner Speaking Up His Nomination.

There were no additional developments in the whisky frauds to-day. The Treasury Department is in receipt of advices from all quarters, announcing fresh seizures. The detectives are now at work in the principal cities, and it is said sufficient evidence will be obtained to warrant seizures there. Although the punishment of frauds upon the revenue should always be severe, and properly applauded, the unusual *eclat* given to the recent exposures gives rise to considerable comment. It is alleged to be a move in the interest of some Presidential nomination. This view is confirmed by the fact that the operations of the department and the proposed seizures, as foreshadowed in these dispatches about a week since, were subsequently given their political bearing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1875.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—REVENUE OFFICERS TO BE DISMISSED.

Commissioner Douglass to-day telegraphed to the various supervisors who are superintending the work of seizing illicit stills, to send in notices to all of the revenue officers employed at any of the establishments seized, in order that they may be immediately dismissed and reported to the several United States district attorneys for prosecution, in every case where there is evidence of collusion. It is said at the Internal Revenue office, to-day, that there is now sufficient evidence before the department upon which to base its action concerning certain officials who must have had some knowledge of the fraudulent transactions or else have been grossly negligent in permitting them to be carried on, and thus far no removals other than those of the gaugers and storekeepers heretofore mentioned have been made. Additional instructions were to-day sent to collectors at various points East and West, where the department is satisfied fraudulent whisky has been shipped, to have all such supplies, and telegrams have been received from several places announcing seizures, the heaviest among them being the establishment of Bingham & Co., at Evansville, Indiana. Other seizures have been ordered at Pekin, Illinois, Cincinnati and elsewhere, and the Secretary declares that legal steps be taken at all points where frauds have been discovered, and that arrests be made where the evidence is sufficient to justify them. The officers have already ascertained that large quantities of this "crooked" whisky has been distributed throughout the country, especially in the South, but the form of the packages in which it was originally shipped has been changed in many instances and it will now be impossible to detect much of it.

POLITICAL.

Alabama.

THE SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

MONTGOMERY, May 12.—The Legislative Committee to investigate the means whereby Spencer secured his election to the Senate, took a recess to-day. Over three hundred pages of manuscript testimony by Republican witnesses are said to prove the following facts: That Spencer urged General Terry to send troops to Alabama to intimidate Democratic voters; that after the election a separate Legislature was organized, Republicans known to be opposed to Spencer being bribed and men bought to represent certain counties without the pretense of election; that the money used in corrupting members was Government funds, borrowed from post and revenue officials; and that after Spencer's election, when it was found that unless one Democratic Senator could be unseated and a Republican placed in his stead the record would show that the Legislature had not been organized as Republican Senator from Macon county, was paid from three to five hundred dollars to violate his pledge in a contest case on which he was paired with a Democrat, and thus seat the contesting Republican. Mr. Barber, the Clerk of the House, testified at length to the immoral and illegal practices used by himself and others to secure Spencer's election. They included the intimidation, drugging and bribing of real and pretended members of the Legislature.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Meeting of the American Association at Detroit.

ADDRESS OF D. A. WELLS, THE PRESIDENT.

Paper by D. A. Watson, of Stuttgart, on the Relations of Church and State in Germany.

DETROIT, May 11.—The delegates to the American Social Science Association have, for the most part, arrived in this city, and a session of unusual importance and interest is expected during the next four days.

The first meeting of the Association was held in the Opera House this evening. C. J. Walker, President of the local associa tion, delivered a short address welcoming the delegates and introducing the first speaker, Hon. D. A. Wells, of Norwich, Connecticut, the President of the National Association. Mr. Wells' address was a discourse on the general subject of social science, and especially on the relations of capital and labor and of the mutual duties of society and the laboring classes. He started with the proposition that never before to-day has man been able to produce so much with a given amount of power. To illustrate this, he adduced the fact that by the construction of the Suez Canal the time of a vessel's passage from England to Calcutta has been reduced from one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty days to thirty days, and this preponderance of mind over matter is daily becoming more notable, every year showing here some valuable additions to the list of inventions. The fields of science and art are still open to the inventor, but with the advance of science comes necessarily a cheapening of the productions of labor. What was formerly a luxury comes to be a necessity, and former extravagance is become frugality. Where this cheapening process will stop, is an interesting matter for speculation. The speaker then examined the progressive stage of society as regards the possession of property. The poorer classes are gradually but surely learning the motto "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and are determined that the devil of civilization shall not capture them. If he does, they may, like the Communist of Paris, draw down the whole fabric of society into one common vortex of destruction. The wealthy perceive this spirit, and from this perception, coupled with the efforts and demands of the poorer ones, schools, hospitals, churches, sanitary and social reforms have sprung into antagonism and originated strikes, trades-unions and organizations of that class. A vagabond repays society, which compels or assists him to his wagabondage, by founding a line of paupers, prostitutes, lunatics and drunkards. Society sees this, too, and meets the case by all the means in her power. The deal that the men who talk of social science in our day are hermits, full of incidentally that he had never seen a reason to vary the methods of instruction and of school exercises on account of the difference in intellect between male and female students.

Dr. Lincoln replied to Mr. Doty's remarks, maintaining the correctness of the outcry of the Doctor against the imperfect ventilation of school rooms.

A paper by James J. Putnam, of Boston, on the subject of gymnastics in public schools, was then read. It discussed at considerable length the most preferable systems of exercise, and the practical objections to their immediate introduction into schools. It was a strong argument for the introduction of some kind of light gymnastics into every educational institution in the land. It was as essential as books themselves. He could not sufficiently urge that more attention be paid to this branch of education. Gymnastics should be graded and keep pace with the advance of the scholars.

On the debate that followed this paper, Mr. Doty expressed the hope that a health officer would before long be appointed to look after the welfare of the schools and determine questions that a physician was especially fitted to decide. He believed the experiment of the introduction of a military drill into high schools, which had been tried successfully in Detroit, would be equally beneficial in other high schools, in the United States, and would be more conducive to the production of soldiers than the arbitrary drill in more advanced institutions.

At the afternoon session a paper was read by Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, on the financial policy of Europe and the United States, after which the subject was discussed by Professor Adams, of Ann Arbor, and Sydney Myers, of Chicago.

The Health Conference continued its discussion of "the eye," during which diagrams were drawn by Dr. Lincoln and much interesting matter elicited from Dr. Weber and other eminent oculists. In the evening the project of a law for the establishment of the office of Medical Inspector of Public Schools was debated, the general opinion being in its favor.

Reports of State charitable institutions were presented by C. J. Walker, of New York, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt and Dorman B. Eaton, of Pennsylvania, and others.

In the evening the subject of educational apparatus for the blind was considered. A report on the subject of ocean lines was read, advocating a fixed line of travel across the high seas.

Professor Pierce made remarks on the report and, referring to the Schiller disaster, condemned in unmeasured terms the carelessness of the captain in allowing his vessel to run so close to dangerous points. Until a good course should be adopted by all steamers, no passenger could feel safe.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE CZAR'S INTENTIONS BELIEVED TO BE PEACEFUL.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Times* in a leading editorial says: "We believe the Czar is resolved to hold most decided language in favor of the maintenance of peace, and to use every effort to put a stop to the present alarm. A few days will probably bring forth official disclaimers of the recent reports. It is possible it will be said that there is nothing in the hostile Signor's armaments are a mutual menace. While they exist it is beyond the power of even imperial peacemakers to allay apprehension."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this afternoon Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in response to the inquiry of Sir Charles Dilke as to the Continental situation, said: "The Government has received to-day most satisfactory assurances from Berlin of the maintenance of peace in Europe."

Germany.

CORROBORATIVE ASSURANCES OF PEACE.

BERLIN, May 12.—The *North German Gazette* says: "We can give assurance that the relations of Germany and France have at no time since the war been more friendly and satisfactory than they now are."

The *Provincial Correspondence*, a semi-official journal, declares that Germany desires peace and is able to rely on union with a powerful army to suppress any possible foreign ambition aiming at its disturbance.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

The Wreck Visited from the Shore—Recovery of Bodies, Cargo and Mails—Identification of More Victims.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, agents of the Eagle Line Steamship Company, have telegraphed for instructions as to the disposition of the bodies of the following passengers recovered from the wreck of the steamship Schiller: Carl Schmidt, Henry Friend, Mr. Munter, Mrs. Munter, Dwight Klinck, Mrs. Becker, Adolph Siemers and child, Mrs. Zinkeisen, Mrs. Hencke, Anna Meissner, Mrs. Deckritz, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Zerchlaur, Mrs. Weste, Anna Eisner, Clara List, Mrs. Wagner.

The following replies were received:

Excepting Henry Friend, none of the bodies you ask for is received or identified. For further information concerning the dead, telegraph to Banfield, the German Consul at Selly.

(Signed) STEVENS.

SELLY, May 11.—Mrs. Becker is buried. Can be exhumed. None of others named received.

(Signed) STEVENS.

The rush of people to the agent's office still continues. Several residents of this city will leave Thursday, by the Hamburg steamer, to look after the remains of their relatives, should it found to bring them here for interment.

LONDON, May 11.—The weather was fair and the sea calm at the Scilly Islands today. The Schiller's cargo is being saved without danger, and boats plied between the wreck and the shore all day. Many bodies were recovered, and a considerable quantity of cargo. The mails, and ten hundred sacks of New Zealand mails and two New York mails were brought ashore today. Two divers have left Penzance for the wreck. The names of the following victims have been identified:

Men—M. Harrison, Frederick Uhlman, W. Metzger, Richard Fiederer, Rosnowski, Robert Siebern, Albert Scherner, M. Stein, Elskow, Christian, Roach, Dwight Klink, Stoelting, Black, Altanan; also the quartermaster and carpenter of the Schiller.

Women—Ackerman, Elskow, Wagner, Jenheinen, Mrs. Sophie Haake, Mrs. Augusta Deckritz, Drs. William Zach and Hansen, cook of the Schiller.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, May 11.—The interments of the dead at St. Mary's have been most dolorous, and the coffins were strewn with flowers. But few of the bodies have been claimed by friends. The representatives of the underwriters of the Hamburg Company are sanguine of recovering considerable specie and merchandise. Among the bodies are the following: One with "Bottzer" on a ring; a lady with "A. S." on linen; another with "A." on linen; one with the initials "S. E." on chemise; another with a gold ring marked "Colitz;" two without any distinctive marks, and with a gold ring marked "M. C. J. C. T., 1874;" another with a gold ring marked "L. G. N. C.;" one with initials in the right hand, "R.;" one boy, aged two, and another of twelve.

MINING DIFFICULTIES.

Guarding the Workmen from the Violence of Strikers—Advices from Wilkesbarre and Clearfield.

WILKESBARRE, PA, May 11.— About thirty men went to work in Hutchinson's mine this morning. They marched from their houses in a body, and were armed with rifles and revolvers. A crowd of men, women and boys followed them, with threats and imprecations, and were only deterred from violence by the weapons of the workmen. The women were particularly bitter with invectives, and at one point in the march nearly precipitated a conflict. Threats were made to have the crowd on hand this evening when the men came out of the mine. There are enough to work them, and through fear of violence authorities were called upon this morning by Mr. Hutchinson for protection and a posse is now being mustered to go to Kingston this afternoon.

HUNTINGDON, May 11.—H. G. Fisher, of Fisher Bros. & Miller and John Whitehead, of Whitehead & Co., respectively owners of the Excelsior and Ocean Coal Companies, in the Clearfield coal region, left here this morning with a large force of workmen, thoroughly equipped and provisioned, and will, on reaching their collieries, at once resume shipping coal. A large force was taken up by other parties yesterday, but many of them were intimidated and they retired.

MINERS' RIOT IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Nine Hundred Men and Women Clean Out Fisher's and Whitehead's Banks, Drive Off the Workmen and Sack Their Houses.

HUNTINGDON, PA., May 12.—About nine hundred men and women went to the Fisher's and Whitehead's mines to-day, compelled the miners at work to suspend operations, sacked their houses and appropriated the valuables. The strikers have become wild and ungovernable, and say all new men must and shall leave the region. If the men had resisted, blood would have been shed freely. The Sheriff had promised to be in attendance to protect the new men, but owing to some cause, not fully explained, he did not come. The success of the mob for the last two days threatens the total suspension of business. The miners propose to clean out every bank operated.

No hope is entertained for the recovery of Colonel Anthony, shot a few days since by Embry, at Leaveworth.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The first International Sunday School Convention assembled here, at Masonic Temple, this morning, which was decorated with the American and British flags. Rev. Philip G. Gillette, D. D., Methodist, of Illinois, President of the last Convention, called the assemblage to order, and invited all to join in singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," after which Rev. R. Scott Norris, Methodist, of Baltimore, read a selection from the Scriptures, and all sang "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." Rev. S. W. Haddaway, of Baltimore, Methodist Episcopal Church South, invoked the blessing of God on the deliberations of the convention. The President then addressed the Convention. Rev. Julius Grammar, Episcopal, of Baltimore, then, in the name of the people of Baltimore, welcomed the delegates. Rev. J. Bennett Tyler, Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, responded in behalf of the Convention. Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Methodist Episcopal, of Canada, was introduced, and, in the name of the delegates from Canada, returned thanks for their invitation to this Convention. They had hoped to obtain aid from the United States, have discussed by Professor Adams, of Ann Arbor, and Sydney Myers, of Chicago.

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TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A National Gathering of Temperance Reformers—Yesterday's Proceedings—Addresses—Appointment of Committees—The Business Committee Reports a Constitution for "The National Temperance Alliance of the United States"—The Report to be Taken Up for Discussion This Morning, Etc., Etc.

The National Temperance Convention, called for the purpose of forming a National Temperance Alliance, met Wednesday morning in Dr. Howard's church, on Penn avenue. The attendance was quite large, many delegates from various parts of the country being present.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Shortly after ten o'clock the convention effected a temporary organization by calling Rev. Dr. Easton, of Illinois, to the chair, and appointing Dr. Jennings as Secretary.

After prayer by Dr. Jennings, the Chair read the call, which states the object of the convention thus: "It is intended absolutely to ignore all denominational distinction, and to aim at such an organization as will secure for this cause the united influence of the whole Church.

The following committee on permanent organization was then appointed: Chairman—Rev. J. H. Andrews, Illinois; Secretary—Rev. Dr. Imbrn, J. E. Barnett, John Grant, O. Babcock, Wm. Hunter and Thos. H. Bales, Esq. This committee retired and the following committee on getting delegates' names was appointed: Rev. Bishop Andly Bayer, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Mead and Ormond, and B. R. Bradford, Esq., of New Brighton.

An appropriate address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Rev. Dr. Swift, of which we have failed to obtain a copy, owing to the pressure of reporters. The speaker said:

The times in which we are approaching are suggestive. The great Centennial of our Nation will soon be upon us. Already the round of anniversaries has commenced. Approved histories are in demand. The memories of the times when the Nation was in its infancy, are being revived. Would that the Centennial might be signalized by the dawning of a brighter day to our land. And surely it would impart new hopes to many intelligent, thoughtful, anxious people, if, coincident with this anniversary, all Christian workers in this department could be united in some feasible scheme overspreading our whole country with its organizations, and enlisting all willing hands in no fitful, spasmodic effort, but sustained work. Our nation needs it. This curse is corrupting the springs of power. This debasing liquor destroys the health of our business, it is weakening the Government, and unless something is soon done the histories of future centuries will show a record for us not unlike many which have preceded it. It will be this: "In about a century the people of the United states reached their grandest height, and then rapidly declined through the influence of extravagance, effeminacy and corruption."

Once more we welcome you to our city. And as that most worthy and courteous dweller in Bethlehem of Judea, said to the shepherds, so say we, to-day, to reapers in this department of the world's great harvest, "The Lord be with you." And we greet you in the name of the divine presence encompassed the summit of Tabor, so may the overshadowing presence of the Holy Spirit be felt by every heart, and all have reason to say, "It is good to be here."

Rev. W. T. Meloy responded on behalf of the delegates, returning warm thanks to the temperance people of Pittsburgh.

A committee was appointed to take names of delegates. While this committee was disabling the convention was entertained by the audience with a temperance song.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Rev. J. H. Andrew, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported the following names:

For President—Rev. Robert Audley Brown, of New Castle, Pa. (United Presbyterian); Vice Presidents—Rev. J. B. Dunn, Bo

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1875.

Monetary matters in this city are quiet, not to say dull, and banker are beginning to consider this the normal condition of affairs.

The bull brokers seem to occupy their time chiefly in trying to amuse themselves, as their occupation, like Othello's, is gone—for the nonce at least.

Money continues abundant at eight to ten per cent. in the banks, with a shade stronger rate for outside borrowers.

—From the preliminary report of Insurance Commissioner Foster, of this State, we compile a table giving the condition of he joint stock fire insurance companies of this city and Allegheny, and of their operations during 1874. As the returns of other companies had to be contracted from want of space, we herewith give a more full explanation of them. The first column gives the gross assets on January 1, 1875, then cash capital, total cash receipts, losses, (including fire, marine and inland risks,) dividends, total expenditures, total liabilities, including re-insurance and capital, surplus over liabilities, exclusive of capital, risks written in 1874, and net amount of risks January 1, 1875, excluding perpetual insurance.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Money easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

GOLD

Weak at 487 for sixty days, and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Heavy at 113⅝@113¾, closing at the former price. Carrying rates 1.3@1.64 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $250,000. Clearings $26,000,000. Customs receipts $292,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad mortgages dull. State bonds quiet. The stock market opened firm with an improvement in some cases of from ½@¾ per cent., as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, which opened at 42¼, sold early at 42⅝, and still later reacted to 42¼. Erie fluctuated frequently between 27¾ and 28. At the second call the market was dull and weak, with the exception of Wabash, which was weak at 12½. In the afternoon there was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange and somewhat fluctuations. It was announced that the contract between the Panama and Pacific Mail companies, which was expected to have been signed to-day, did not receive the signatures of the officers of the respective corporations. On this Panama dropped suddenly from 144¼ to 144, and Pacific Mail from 42⅝ to 42, with final rallies of 144½ for the former and 42¾ for the latter. There were a great many sales of lots of 100 shares, but no business an impression prevailed that the impediments would be amicably removed, and the market active and ranged between 28 and 27¾. There is still considerable mystery surrounding the speculation, but to-day the market decline was partially explained by a report that negotiations were on foot to sell the coal lands of the company, and that the prospective loss of revenue, to a coal combination for the purpose of raising money to meet the floating debt. These negotiations caused considerable indignation among stockholders, and it is said Mr. Jewett's presence may sustain Wabash was weak and declined from 12¾ to 11 with a recovery to 11¾ at the close. The feeling in this stock is evidently bearish from Toledo that the stockholders' meeting there to-day did not, as was expected in quarters, assure to relieve the financial embarrassments of the road. The market closed active and feverish. Western Union sold for the remainder of the list at a partial recovery from the lowest figures of the day. Sales aggregate 173,000 shares, of which 58,600 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 38,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 11,700 Wabash and 6,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	65½	Do preferred	58
W. U. Tel	78½	Wabash	11¾
Quicksilver	15¾	Do preferred	20
American Express	64⅞	Fort Wayne	98½
Adams Express	102½	Terre Haute	5
Wells Fargo Ex	91	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	51½	Chicago & Alton	105½
Pacific Mail	42¼	Do preferred	112
New York Central	105	Ohio & Mississippi	29½
Erie	27⅝	Clev., Col. & Cin	114½
Do preferred	50½	Illinois Central	95
Harlem	135½	Lake Shore	71
Do preferred	134	Panama	144½
Mich. Central	97½	Cleveland & Pitts	92
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24
Northwestern	44½	Union Pacific stock	29¾
Do preferred	54¾	Central Pacific bds	102
Rock Island	104⅝	Union Pacific bds	100½
N. J. Central	110	Missouri Pacific	73½
St. Paul	36¾	Bankers' Bills	488

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1867	123⅝
5-20's, 1865	119½	5-20's, 1868	123½
5-20's, 1864	117⅝	10-40's	117½
5-20's, 1865	120½	Currency 6's	123½
5-20's, 1865, new	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	31½	N. Carolina, old	31½
Tennessee, new	71½	N. Carolina, new	31¾
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1875.

Mercantile circles in the city to-day experienced a generally active and satisfactory trade, the demand being good and at satisfactory values. There is, in fact, the same rush of business that has been the case at this season in past years, but the steady movement that is now going on, gives good ground for hope that we are gradually recovering from the depression of late years. In some branches of trade, circumstances still prevent an active business. In grain circles, there is still a rather limited business, with corn and oats somewhat firmer, and wheat unchanged here although lower in the West, the same active at steady prices. The panic about winter wheat, which has been so prominent a feature of the breadstuffs market, has about subsided, and it is now nearly settled that while the winter wheat crop will be somewhat injured, there will not be any serious deficiency in crops next fall. The Chicago *Tribune* says that "reports from the country indicate that the prospects for the new crop are decidedly improving. A letter published in the Cincinnati Gazette from a correspondent in Indiana, in which a month ago the winter wheat was believed to be an entire failure, now promises nearly an average crop. Other letters were of the same tenor, and the receipts of the morning were of a character to relieve spoke as if they expected to handle more wheat the next two weeks than in any equal time since last autumn."

The movement of country produce among commission houses and dealers was fairly active, and generally satisfactory prices were obtained. Apples are steady, while butter is sustained in the prices of choice grades by the cool weather. Cheese is fairly active, the old stock having a better market while new are in somewhat better demand and firmer. Eggs were easy at former quotations. Potatoes were active. Green truck was in good supply and sold readily. Provisions were active, and while easier in the supply markets, were steady in values here. Groceries also experienced a very satisfactory trade, sugars being in good demand at a shade easier values, while molasses was firm, tending upward, and coffees also were firm under advices of higher prices at supply points. Dry goods houses reported a brisk trade with reduced prices on several makes of sheetings and prints Lumber continues quiet at former quotations. The general mercantile markets are steady, and a moderately active business was reported.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* has this to say with regard to the diversion of Western grain trade to Baltimore:

"The receipts of flour and grain at Baltimore as compiled by the Secretary of the Corn and Flour Exchange of that city, show a decrease for the first months ending May 1, as compared with the same time last year, of 8,595 barrels of flour and 793,339 bushels of grain. For the month of April there is an increase of about 40,000 barrels of flour and meal, 132,000 bushels of wheat and 75,000 bushels of corn, while oats and rye show a decrease. There does not appear from this to be a large diversion to that port going on in the grain trade just now, notwithstanding low freights to the West. This, however, is no apparently fair conclusion, for the comparison, while fair, is not strictly a true one, unless we make a similar comparison for other seaboard ports, which would no doubt show a falling off in most cases for the reason that stuff was being forwarded in fast as possible last year, in order to realize good prices before the opening of navigation on the lakes, but in spring the reverse is the case, as the whole West is holding back its grain on account of lower rates for wheat at the seaboard, reliefy taking it at the West, and much lower than a year ago.

The following were the exports from the four leading seaboard ports of the country (Portland and New Orleans not included), for the past week:

Articles.	Week end'g May 8, 1875.	Week end'g May 1, 1875.	Week end'g May 9, 1874.
Flour, bls	35,043	51,630	55,767
Wh't, bu	185,100	295,180	899,193
Corn, bu	833,991	853,388	695,857
Rye, bu	10,793		5,243
Oats, bu	2,268	3,053	3,385
Lard, lbs	860,742	3,978,405	2,331,690
Bac'n, lbs	3,568,805	5,016,317	5,243,090

*From six points.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	473	Apples, bbls	22
Corn, bush	2,400	Wheat, bush	750
Barley, bush	900	Oats, bush	885
Butter, pkgs	51	Bacon, lbs	127
Potatoes, bush	100	Hay, bales	1,000

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,106	11,341	22,447
Apples, bbls	1,579	1,102	2,681
Cheese, boxes	597	90	687
Corn, bush	10,881	10,991	23,985
Wheat, bush	5,851	2,900	8,751
Barley, bush	5,718	4,560	10,278
Rye, bush	400	235	635
Oats, bush	12,425	16,020	28,055
Butter, pkgs	320	332	652
Bacon, pcs	6,031	6,247	12,764
Hams, pcs	1,026	1,203	2,229
Potatoes, bush	13,225	14,853	28,078
Hay, bales	1,800	2,470	4,270

The quotations given in the following reports are prices received in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The dealings in grain continue limited, owing to the limited receipts, and the unsettled condition of values. Receipts are also light, being only 37,274 bushels during the past week, against 40,068 bushels the preceding week. Leading dealers are of the opinion that we shall have more liberal receipts and greater activity, accompanied, perhaps, by lower prices in the course of a few weeks. *Wheat* is quiet, the receipts being mostly consigned to millers directly. We would learn of no transactions in this grain, and prices are wholly nominal. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter at $1.40@1.50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do at $1.40@1.45; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 37½@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 30@1 37. Advices from Chicago spring wheat rules nominally at $1 20@1 25. As the Western markets become easier we may expect more activity in the wheat market, as millers are short of stock and would purchase liberally if the grain could be put hereat 1 percent prices. The week's receipts were 9,886 bushels against 5,851 bushels the preceding week. *Corn* was firm and active, though weak in Chicago. Receipts continue fair, being 10,394 bushels this week, and 10,681 bushels the preceding week. Prices are firm; with an active demand. We note sales of 1 car prime yellow car corn on track at 90c; 1 car do at 90c; 2 cars shelled high-mixed at 88c; 1 car shelled yellow at 90 in sacks. We quote shelled at 88@90c for yellow; 88@89c for high mixed; 86@87c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 80@90c. *Oats* were also firm with an active demand and a shade higher prices. Receipts continue moderate, having been 219 bushels for the week ending to-day—about the same as the preceding week. We note sales of 4 cars prime white on track at 53c per bushel. We quote at 73@74c for prime white; 72@73c for ordinary white; 71@72c for mixed. The prospect for this grain, both here and at the Western and Eastern markets seems favorable for large extent. *Rye* is in less demand but steady at $1 15@1 20 per bushel; receipts unimportant. *Barley* is wholly nominal with receipts during the week ending to-day of 4,560 bushels consigned directly to brewers. Jobbing prices rule 3@6c above our quotations.

FLOUR—There continues to be an active market, with prices ruling firm,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

FERNANDO WOOD says he will not be elected Speaker of the next House, because he will not descend to political tricks to secure his election. Which means that he has tried all the tricks he knows and has failed. It is the defeated trickster who usually adopts the lofty vein.

THE foreign imports, exclusive of specie, at New York last week, amounted to $8,567,835, against $6,515,037 for the corresponding week last year. The total importations at that port since the first of January foot up $134,220,151, against $151,215,913 for the relating period of 1874.

AN INDUSTRIAL enterprise of great magnitude has just been determined on in St. Louis; the construction, namely, of an immense steel mill, for the manufacture of steel for all sorts of purposes. Between two and three million dollars have been invested in the undertaking, which is expected to give employment to some fifteen hundred men, representing a population of five thousand souls.

IN THE oath which was privately administered to Cardinal MCCLOSKEY, before he was invested with the red hat, occurs the following phrase:

"That I will persecute and fight against [Latin: omni pirita persecutarum et impugnatarum] heretics, schismatics against the same our Lord the Pope and his before-mentioned successors with every possible effort."

We have no doubt he will, when he gets the chance.

ACCORDING to the New York papers, substantial evidences of a revival of business have at length made their appearance. Merchants are reported as representing their collections to be unusually good, and that while trade is not as active as it might be, the volume nevertheless is generally above that of last season, notwithstanding the backwardness of the weather. So far as soundness is concerned, it is said that business could not possibly be more satisfactory.

THE Secretary of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee is also editor of the official organ of the party. He is, besides, a genuine "reformer." It has just been disclosed that he was interested in a recent State printing steal to the snug little amount of over $26,000. The spectacle of such a man setting forth in weighty periods the momentous importance of conserving political morality, is as unspeakably edifying as the sight of a lump-sweep trying to keep his finger-nails clean.

THE New York *Bulletin* states that the total amount of payments to be made during the present month, on account of European subscriptions to American loans, is only £280,000. This is an exceptionally small sum, the payments made in May last year aggregating £1,753,750, and the average monthly amount for the first four months of this year being £1,625,375. One of the significances of this fact is that the amount we can draw this month against foreign negotiations is some $6,600,000 below the average monthly amount.

IN VIEW of the fact that the resolutions adopted at Hannastown, Westmoreland county, May 16, 1775, declared "unshaken loyalty to His Majesty King George the Third, our lawful and rightful King," some people are inclined to think there is not much in their adoption that looks like a Declaration of Independence. The Chicago *Journal*, for instance, says: "If we were a Westmoreland countyite, we would keep quiet, and, drawing the kindly curtain of oblivion over our own, would quietly go off and help 'celebrate' some other fellow's resolutions;" but then, the fellows who live out in the country must naturally be mad and envious because they have nothing of the kind to brag of.

THE Presidential maggot is as great a pest, politically, as the potato bug is agriculturally. It seizes hold of a public man and destroys him utterly in a few days. Its attack is sure to be fatal. WILSON is suffering from it; so is BRISTOW; and now it has attacked KELLEY. That article in the *Miners' Journal*, trotting him out as the most available candidate for the Presidency, has turned his brain. He goes bragging about an interview in Southern papers, and in a straightway penitent for having voted in favor of the Force bill, and if there is any other vote of his offensive to Southern politicians, they have only to point it out and get an apology. The greenback party, which organized at Cleveland last year, will probably nominate him for President, and then, good-bye, KELLEY.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS appears to have been removed very unceremoniously. Poor HAYNE! He got away with a good deal which is a gracious boon; but DOUGLASS had to walk the plank without notice. There was nothing against him. He made a good officer, and his integrity was unquestioned; but he belonged to Pennsylvania, and that was fatal to him. ALLISON, and JOHNSON and BRODHEAD had also better be making their wills. They are guilty, likewise, of being Pennsylvanians, and they will have to go. It is much more important to give offices, just now, to Kentucky and Indiana, which are hopelessly Democratic, than to keep Republican States like Pennsylvania in countenance. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, is an aspirant for the Presidency; and he is making a splendid effort, so far, toward getting it.

THE February monthly return of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows the value of our imports to have been $52,336,497, an increase of $2,381,770 compared with February, 1874, and $16,548,418 over January of the present year. Our domestic exports during the same month footed up $52,512,092, a decrease of $5,008,773, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and $9,883,752 as compared with January of this year. The value of foreign merchandise exported was $1,454,001, or nearly a million less than in February, 1874. For the eight months ended February 28, 1875, the value of imports was $354,934,079. For the corresponding period of 1874 the value was $379,718,535. For the eight months of the fiscal year 1875 our domestic exports were valued at $426,884,620, against $453,819,235 for the same period of 1874.

LAST year and the year before the Democrats carried Indianapolis by a heavy majority, and were very jubilant over it as an evidence of changed public opinion. This year they are beaten by majorities ranging from 486 to 1,237. The Republicans carry all the city officers, and seven of the thirteen Councilmen; but as nine Democratic Councilmen hold over, they will have to wait until next year to make their victory complete. The *Sentinel*, Governor HENDRICKS' organ, speaks of the result as a "disgusting outbreak of public opinion." There can be no question as to the outbreak, and we have no doubt it is very disgusting to HENDRICKS and his Presidential followers. The present city government of Indianapolis being in Democratic hands, over one thousand fraudulent votes were cast by Democratic repeaters from Cincinnati, Louisville and other points, so that the Republican majority is really over 2,000.

DIRECTOR LINDERMAN, of the United States Mint, has just furnished some important data regarding the character and probable value of the bullion discoveries in the famous Comstock lode, situated in Nevada. According to his report, summarized by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, these lodes, notwithstanding the collapse of the overrated bonanza, are giving out at a rate that promises $35,000,000 for this year, and $50,000,000 for the next. The yield of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines, alone, will, it is estimated, be at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, as soon as the additional milling capacity, now in course of erection is completed. The Belcher, Crown Point and Consolidated Virginia, the three great mines of the Comstock lode, have yielded during the forty-eight months ending March 31, this year, the sum of $56,233,479, and it is believed that the yield of the lode will increase the annual bullion product of the United States for this year to $85,000,000, and for the next year to $100,000,000.

THE depression of the iron trade appears to be general throughout the world. The production of pig iron in Scotland was less last year than in any of the last twenty years. At one time there were only thirty-two furnaces blowing out of the 132 erected, and the production was 400,000 tons less than in 1870. Russia, too, notwithstanding its activity in railroad building, imported only 5,221,000 poods of rails against 7,119,000 in 1873; while in Prussia, the large steel works of KRUPP have recently discharged some thousand workmen, and the BORSIG manufactory of engines at Berlin, the most extensive in Germany, has had to protect itself by taking a similar step. Last month the largest Austrian manufacturer of engines, SIGL, dispensed with two thousand hands, for the reason that he had neither orders nor sufficient working capital. These incidental facts, collated by the New York *Bulletin* of yesterday from its latest foreign exchanges, sufficiently indicate the extreme depression of this important branch of trade the world over.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Champaign county, Illinois, says that there has been no steady, soaking rain in all that region of country since September, 1873. If the spring and summer of 1875 are to resemble the similar seasons of 1874, the habitability of that part of the world will, in his judgment, become a debatable question.

He attributes a great deal of the change that has come over the seasons in Illinois, or rather in the prairie country altogether, to the greediness for land, which has drained all the small lakes and ponds that were originally so numerous upon the prairies. There were, and are yet, numerous depressions in the surface of the prairies which, before they were drained, became lakelets or ponds in the rainy seasons, and retained water throughout the dry season. These kept the ground moist and cool, presented a vast amount of evaporating surface, and so furnished the material for frequent showers during the dry season. They were, in fact, so many storehouses for the surplus of the rain fall, and served to supply the wants of cattle, in the dry season, as well as contributing to the general fertility of the country.

The draining of the lakelets has thus had the same effect upon the prairies that the destruction of the forests has had upon the wood land. The regular order of nature has been disturbed, and hence the change in the seasons. The porous, spongy nature of the ground in the forests absorbed a great deal of the rain fall, as the lakelets did on the prairies, and the water gradually percolated through it into the streams. Now, the soil retains but little of it; and there being no natural or artificial reservoirs to hold it, the rain fall drains off almost as soon as it is down, and passes off through the rivers into the Gulf of Mexico, instead of remaining to be of future service to the soil and its inhabitants.

The restoration of the forests is not an easy matter, and is not likely ever to be attained. If it could be, it would still require the lapse of a generation to effect it. The old conditions, on the contrary, can easily be restored. If the depressions in the surface of the prairies still exist, and need only to be closed up again at the points where drains were opened. Nothing but necessity, of course, will ever drive the owners of productive land into surrendering it for such purposes; but if the condition of things which has prevailed in the part of Illinois to which we have referred is to continue, the necessity is imminent and will doubtless serve to drive many landholders into trying the experiment of a return to natural processes.

SOME of the papers express a feeling of great disappointment that the spring business has not been more active—that the recovery from the effects of the panic has been so slow. A great many people evidently looked forward to the opening of this year's business as a grand event, in itself, and one that would signalize a complete return to our old-time prosperity. That such has not proved to be the case is cause, to them, of a genuine sorrow.

It may be very natural to *wish* that such things should come: but there is no sound philosophy in expecting them. Human experience proves that recovery from disaster is always slow—sometimes it is so slow as not to be perceptible, at the time, and it is never at any time rapid or sudden. Men fall sick in a day, or in an hour, but it takes them weeks and months to get well; and financial derangement is, to the body politic, what physical derangement is to the human frame. The panic was the work of a day; but recovery from it must necessarily be the work of years.

Looking back over the past eighteen months, it is easy to discover, by a comparison of money matters as they are with financial affairs as they were in September, 1873, what a great improvement has been wrought, yet at no time within the intervening period has the commercial community been thoroughly conscious that the work of improvement was going on. It was too slow in its progress to make any perceptible mark, and we see it, now, only by contrast with the first effects of the financial storm. The spring trade of 1875 is better than the same trade of 1874; and although it is by no means what it should be, it still shows recuperative energy and the presence of a strong vitality.

Is it not, upon the whole, that our progress out of trouble should be slow? We are learning, what we should not otherwise be likely to learn, frugality, economy, carefulness and discrimination, and all that enters into general thriftiness. The lesson thus learned is worth to us all the capital that was swallowed up in 1873, but it takes time to impart it as well as to understand it. We may never again see just such times as we had before the panic; but we shall advance, through the tribulation it brought, to a higher commercial plane and to the enjoyment of a prosperity based upon more substantial foundations. In this, as in all other matters, it is the part of wisdom to let patience have her perfect work.

WE FIND, in the St. Louis *Republican*, an interesting description of an immense mass of native copper, now on exhibition in that city, and destined for the Centennial Exposition. It was taken from a mine on Isle Royal, Lake Superior, is heart-shaped, and weighs 6,000 pounds, exceeding by nearly double the weight of the famous copper boulder which was transported many years ago from the same region to the Smithsonian institute at a cost to the Government of $5,840. The specimen exhibits the pure copper to the eye, and contains ninety-eight per cent. of the metal. It was taken from an ancient mine, about seventeen feet below the surface, and when found had evidently been detached from its bed by the ancient miners. A number of pieces of copper besides the mass were found, weighing from an ounce to seventeen pounds, evidently clipped by the old miners. Stone hammers weighing from ten to thirty pounds have also been found by the hundred, either perfect or broken from use. To what race these ancient miners belonged, and at what period they flourished, can only be conjectured. Probably they belonged to the prehistoric mound builders, who worked in metals long anterior to the Indian races. At least, numerous evidences of their occupancy were discovered by the early Jesuit explorers, while specimens clipped by them from the copper rocks have been found scattered over nearly the whole country.

THE following table compiled from the consolidated reports of the National Banks on the first of March, shows that the circulation of the National Banks at that date was about the same as it was April 19, 1872:

1872—February 27	$321,634,675
April 13	325,305,752
June 29	337,392,772
October 3	333,495,027
December 27	340,289,585
1873—February 25	341,292,459
April 29	338,163,854
June 13	338,788,594
September 12	338,081,798
December 26	341,320,295
1874—February 27	339,992,955
May 1	340,267,949
June 26	338,338,743
October 2	331,255,276
December 31	331,193,150
1875—March 1	325,960,009

The falling off in circulation since free banking was established shows that the fears entertained by the opponents of that measure were idle. They predicted the effect of it would be that everybody with a little capital would rush into the business of banking, and the country would be flooded with an increased issue of national bank paper money. The very reverse of this has happened; and if the anticipations of those who favored free banking have not been realized, the safety of the experiment has been proven. There is no more dangerous thing in banking than free than in opening to the public any other legitimate business.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts will shortly have before it a libel suit of great interest, both as to the amount involved and the importance of the principle at issue. The suit is brought by Mr. Willis Phelps against the Springfield *Republican*, and the amount of damages claimed is two hundred thousand dollars. It grew out of the comments of the *Republican* upon the connection of Mr. Phelps and members of his family with certain railroad grants.

ONE BY ONE.

They are gathering homeward from every land,
One by one.
As their weary feet touch the shining strand,
One by one.
Their brows are enclosed in a golden crown,
Their travel-stained garments all laid down,
And clothed in white raiment, they rest in the mead
Where the Lamb loveth his chosen to lead,
One by one.

Before they rest they pass through the strife,
One by one.
Through the waters of death they enter life,
One by one.
To some are the floods of the river still
As they ford their way to the heavenly hill:
To others the waves run fiercely and wild,
Yet all reach the home of the undefiled,
One by one.

We, too, shall come to that river's side,
One by one;
We are nearer its waters each eventide,
One by one.
We can hear the noise and dash of the stream
Now and again in our life's deep dream:
Sometimes the floods o'er the banks o'erflow,
Sometimes in ripples the small wave go,
One by one.

Jesus! Redeemer! we look to Thee,
One by one,
We lift up our voices trumblingly,
One by one.
The waves of the river are dark and cold,
We know not the spot where our feet may hold:
Then, who didst pass through in deep midnight,
Strengthen us, send us Thy staff and the light,
One by one.

Plant Thou thy feet beside as we tread,
One by one;
On Thee let us lean each drooping head,
One by one.
Let but Thy mighty arm 'round us be twined,
We'll cast all our cares and fears to the wind.
Saviour! Redeemer! with Thee in full view,
Smiling, gladsomely, shall we pass through,
One by one.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The strike of the New York cigar makers puffed out on Saturday.

An inter-State educational convention is soon to be held in Nashville, Tennessee.

A half brother of Henry Clay is a member of the muddy Missouri Constitutional Convention.

An ex-judge of the Rhode Island Supreme Court is now propelling a hand-cart for his bread.

The anniversary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in New York to-day.

A stinging blow. Over one-half the bees in Michigan were killed by the severe cold of the past winter.

The English propose to move street cars by clockwork. They will run on time, but you can't ride on tick.

And now the importers of wines and brandies at Boston are charged with defrauding the government.

Even the bootblacks of New York brushed up a contribution of fifteen dollars to the Dan Bryant fund.

The arrangements being made for campmeetings this year are on a scale of unprecedented liberality and extent.

Iowa is Belknapping with one eye open for the United States Senatorship, and Howelling for the Vice Presidency.

The English railroad companies talk of introducing our sixty-seat passenger cars in place of the six-seat boxes now in use.

The way to raise a tempest in a teapot is to distil illicit liquors from it. An Iowa farmer undertook to do so, and got jugged.

For twenty miles up the bay from Buffalo the ice is still thick, and apparently quite solid, though somewhat broken up in cakes.

The Baptists propose to celebrate the centennial by raising several millions of dollars in aid of their various institutions of learning.

Go East, young man. Maine is offering land for sale in Aroostook county for fifty cents per acre, payable in work on the public highways.

There was a decrease of immigration at New York in April of about twenty per cent., as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Chicago is doing some business, anyhow. Its bank clearings for last week foot up a total of $35,633,386 18, being $4,300,000 in excess of last year.

To feed the flame of Democratic ascendancy in New York city, there are 8,403 liquor saloons, or one to every 119 men, women and children.

The foundation walls of the proposed Chicago custom house have already settled and cracked, and are said to be worthless. Mullett-headedness did it.

The summing up of the log crop in Michigan and Wisconsin gives the crop, as far as heard from, at 411,000,000 feet less than that of the past season.

The British Columbian Government are in correspondence with the Ottawa authorities, desiring an amalgamation with the Dominion emigration scheme.

A large portion of the striking miners in the Mahoning, Shenango and Tuscarawas Valleys are very destitute, and thieving prevails to an alarming extent.

John Bull is getting nervous. The necessity is openly urged in Parliament of putting the whole population in military training, on the continental plan.

As good a thing as has been said lately is that remorse is indigestion of the conscience. We have observed that the *Post* has appeared quite dyspeptic, of late.

Yesterday the Chicago delinquent tax list was returned to the county collector for sale, and now the land sharks are swarming around. "There's millions in it."

Of a thousand dead horses taken to the New York offal dock during the past winter, 350 had died from rot and other diseases of the hoof caused by traveling in salted stools.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* is a very intelligent paper—when it wakes up. In a recent article translated from the French, the word *silicon* is everywhere printed *silica*.

The scientists who went out to India to observe the eclipse of the sun were vastly disappointed. Heavy clouds obscured it, and rendered the work of the expeditionists almost fruitless.

"Quoting tournaments? Why not? There would be fun in making Shakespeare responsible for "Consistency's a jewel," and the Bible for "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb."

Last year the National Temperance Society distributed two hundred and fifteen million pages of publications. Surely, where so much seed is scattered broadcast, there will be a large return.

The body of poor Henry Clapp, the brilliant New York Bohemian, was clapped into Potter's Field, and there is a proposition that the journalists of that city have it taken up and given a decent burial.

Some travel. There are conveyed over the one hundred and twenty miles of the New York city railroads about 120,000,000 passengers a year, which gives a daily average of about 350,000 persons carried.

PERSONAL.

"Kicking Bird," the head chief of the Kiowas, in the Indian Territory, is a dead bird. He has kicked the bucket.

Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from the United States Senate for disloyalty, early in the war, is said to be hopelessly ill at his home in Kentucky.

Mrs. Cunningham, widely known for her connection with the ladies movement to purchase and preserve the grave and home of Washington, and as the first lady Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, died in South Carolina a few days since.

A marriage occurred at Haverhill, Mass., last week between a man eighty-one years old and a woman of twenty-three, who sustains the marriage relation of grandmother to persons much older than herself, and also that of great-grandmother.

EX-Senator Schurz, who has just left the country on a visit to Germany, had intended going abroad with his family on the ill-fated steamer Schiller, but the banquet and serenade in his honor by the German residents of New York city detained him, and he was compelled to secure passage on the Pommerain, sa ling on the day following.

The story of the wonderful Belgian child-painter, Frederic Vander Kerkhove, that has been the talk of Europe for some months past, has turned out to be a complete deception. An inquiry has been made into the whole affair, and it is now found that the paintings are really the work of the father, an artist of mediocre merit, and not of the poor dead child.

One of the feminine newspaper correspondents closes a critical review of Senator Booth's physiognomy with the remark that, "If there's any destiny in a man's face, Senator Booth's will carry him to the White House." But there isn't. The person who, of all others whom we have met, has the most sensitive, spiritual and poetical cast of features, and seemed destined to become the Tennyson of this country, is now clerk in an eastern coal-yard, and has no idea of going into poetry.

One by one the sweet illusions of our youth are destroyed. Now comes another iconoclast, who says in a New York paper that "Old Put" did not ride down the stone steps at Horse Neck when being pursued by the British. His authority is Col. Mills, who served on Putnam's staff, and who, in his lifetime, declared that the General merely started close to the steps, and went at varying angles down the hill to a point in the valley below, about where the great embankment of the highway touches it. Next we shall have a denial of the tradition of Putnam entering the wolf's den.

POLITICAL.

State.

The *Delaware County Republican* says: It is scarcely possible that there will be a single name offered to the Republican Convention at Lancaster, in opposition to Governor Hartranft. He has been so clear, honest and incorruptible in his high office, that no desire is manifest in any quarter whatever to oppose him. With a united party in his support, his election is certain.

The Republicans of Perry county held a convention in Bloomfield on Monday, 3d inst., and elected Hon. Kirk Haines Representative delegate, and William Lowther, Isaac Wright and Lewis Potter conferees to select a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the renomination of Governor Hartranft, but nothing was said on the subject of State Treasurer.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, who will be a candidate for Governor before the next Democratic State Convention, is a consistent Democrat. He says "Our tariff system is wrong from beginning to end. Protection is a delusion and a snare to the feet of the manufacturer. * * * While absolute free trade is impossible, we hope to see the day come, when the duties on foreign imports will be reduced to the lowest possible figure, consistent with revenue, and protection as a policy and practice, given up forever."

At a meeting of the Greene county Republican Committee, held in Waynesburg on the 1st inst., B. F. Flenniken was chosen Senatorial and J. P. Teagarden Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention. They were instructed to vote for John F. Hartranft for Governor and Andrew Stewart for State Treasurer. The time fixed upon for holding the county convention, to nominate a full county ticket, is Monday, June 7th. the delegates to be voted for in the several townships the Saturday previous.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has made the startling discovery that the Republicans of this State are against a third term because the President has not seen fit to appoint a Pennsylvanian to a Cabinet position. There is not so much of that sort of nonsense among the people as the *Patriot* pretends. We do not believe that all the offices in the country would induce the honest Republicans of this State to give their support to a third term. They have concluded that the precedent established by Washington is a very good one to follow, and whatever may be the opinion of a few Republican leaders, or an office-holder or two, the precedent will be followed.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

The disciples of Wilkins Micawber in Pennsylvania intend to hold a State Convention in Harrisburg on the 27th and 28th of the present month for the purpose of considering the monetary affairs of the country and devising means to confer upon the people an abundance of currency. These gentlemen, following on Judge Kelley, intend, we suppose, to try to build up a party upon the basis of the inconvertible 3.65 bond, and to go before the country with the cry that we can as soon as the Government prints plenty of rag currency and pledges itself to redeem that currency with rag bonds the nation will begin a career of prosperity. We should think that the new party, with such a platform, might enter the next campaign in this State at least fifteen or twenty weak. Certainly, however, the sooner one of the leaders will tell us first how a poor man who has nothing is to obtain enough currency to begin the process of swapping, and second, how the Wilkins Micawbers are going to prevent a rise in the prices of the necessaries of life in exact proportion to the increase of the volume of a currency which cannot depend upon anything but the integrity of a majority of one in the United States Senate.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The *Miltonian* says: We Americans are not a conservative people, and override with few compunctions many of the cherished landmarks of our fathers; but there is some reason to hope that the present thing may be classed the precedent established by George Washington, of no man holding the Presidential office more than eight consecutive years. We believe he took this action for this precedent become rooted in the minds of the American people that we have never for a moment thought it possible that President Grant cherished any serious intention of allowing over officious friends to use his name before convention or people with a view to a third nomination. We think, but we have felt that he has been remiss in duty, and has deeply injured the Republican party by not giving public denial to the reports and rumors that have been persistently circulated to the effect that he was working for a re-election. We have always thought General Grant too shrewd to have made such a blunder, and we would tell him in all candor that if he is possessed by them, the sooner he abandons them the sooner he will recover from the effects of a grave misapprehension. We do not know a Republican in or out of office who honestly favors a third term, and do not think a State in the Union, at least north of Mason and Dixon's line, can be induced to send delegates to the national convention who will vote for Grant's re-election.

Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE TICKET COMPLETE—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The Kentucky Democratic convention adjourned this afternoon after nominating John C. Underwood, of Bowling Green, for Lieut. Governor; Thomas E. Moss, of Paducah, for Attorney General; D. Howard Smith for Auditor; and J. W. Tate for Treasurer. The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted:

"We hold it to be absolutely essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizen that the powers of the States be maintained in all their right, dignity and equality as the most complete and reliable administration of their own domestic concerns and best bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

"Every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it by the Constitution, or to exercise delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed, is an act of usurpation demanding instant and unqualified resistance by the people in defense of their liberties; and we hold that any unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State, to any end or for any pretended purpose whatever, should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes of every section of the Union, as all such acts tend directly to build up a central power, subversive of the system and the consolidation of all power in a centralized despotism."

A notable feature of the convention was the active participation of ex-Governor Charles M. Clay, who pledged himself to canvass the State for the Democratic ticket.

Ohio.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—ITS ADVICE TO CONVENTIONS JUNE 17—FATHERLY ADVICE FROM SENATOR THURMAN.

COLUMBUS, May 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a large number of prominent Democratic politicians from various parts of Ohio met here for consultation to-day. It was decided to hold the State Convention June 17th, in this city. The State Executive Committee were authorized to arrange for a grand ratification meeting on the evening of the day of the convention, to invite prominent Democrats of the several States to participate as speakers, and to extend an invitation to the Democrats of the State to attend the meeting in delegations, to give the ticket nominated a good send off.

During the meeting a speech was made by a prominent gentlemen, among them Senator Thurman, who, among other things, said the day had gone by for carrying Ohio by stump speeches. Organization by township and ward was needed. He thought it was apparent to every one that unless the Republican party can carry Ohio this fall its fate is sealed, and if the Democratic party can carry it this fall it would settle the question of party ascendancy in the nation. He said the Republicans were doing their utmost to redeem the State by organization, by use of money, misrepresentation of the last Legislature and, he was sorry to say, by cultivating a secret Know Knothing organization. He thought Democrats should insist upon being the attacking party, and with a good organization victory was assured.

Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—The *Courier-Journal's* special from Frankfort says that at 10:40 P. M. James B. McCreary, of Madison county, was, on the fourth ballot, nominated by the State Convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The convention was in session ten hours and was generally harmonious, although for a few minutes there was great confusion. The votes stood as follows: First ballot, John S. Williams, 562½, James B. McCreary 389½, J. Stoddard Johnson 164½, J. Q. A. Ring 128½—633 being necessary for a choice. A recess was taken at six, until eight o'clock. King and Johnson were successively withdrawn, and the vote was finally announced: McCreary 661, Williams 608.

General.

"Van," the Springfield *Republican's* Washington correspondent, says that Mr. Washburne is by no means the President's Presidential candidate.

A Kentucky correspondent, discussing the coming campaign in that State, says that the first requisite of the Democratic nominee for Governor must be "a clean record, from the greenback standpoint," whatever Eastern and New England readers may think about this. The Republicans hold their convention May 13, and the writer says: "General Apathy, the old commander of the party in Kentucky, is still at his post."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of the recent increase of attractions assumed by the Catholic Church in this country, adds: We do not believe that the majority of Americans will be caught by such bait, but a well-disciplined foe is more than a match for five times its number of wrangling and lazy opponents. If the haters of American free schools and free government are not to carry one point after another, it will be because the supporters of these institutions shall awake to the exigencies of the situation, and leave all minor issues until the conspirators are routed by the freeman's weapon—the ballot.

The New Hampshire correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the only solution of the threatening political exigency in that State lies in the Clerk of the House doing exact and equal justice under the law. Each party will keep a close watch upon his action. A committee is to be formed on the part of Republican citizens which will make an unofficial but thorough examination of all cases of disputed elections, and an impartial judgment will be made up as to each.

A satirical dog has written and published a letter directed to the Honorable the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Workhouse, reminding them that Spiritualists are entitled to avail themselves of the privileges conferred by the Geghan law, and inviting them to prepare for a *seance* in the institution at an early day. The Spiritualist champion demands room for the following requisites of solemn Spiritualistic rites: "A moderately-sized extension table, a dark cabinet, bells, guitars, drum, tambourine, and speaking-trumpet, and such other instruments and paraphernalia as are calculated to facilitate communication with the dear departed." These instruments will be furnished free of expense, and the Superintendent of the Workhouse will be expected to keep them safely from Sabbath to Sabbath.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The great interest attached to the change in the dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company affords a fresh proof of the importance attained by that corporation. It could scarcely be otherwise with a company whose capital is four hundred millions of dollars, and whose control extends over six thousand miles of roadway. A machine so complicated no doubt demands for its management abilities of a high order, but experience has demonstrated very clearly that the safest of all rules for the conduct of its affairs are those of plain, simple, old-fashioned common sense. The first of these is not to go any further than the way can be seen clearly, and this, we must admit, has not always been attended to, though it seems to be fully recognized by the new management. The second rule is to assume no burdens that are not necessary or unavoidable, and to avoid all possible embarrassments. In other words, the company must carry as little financial dead weight as possible, and must not be converted into a general hospital for the care of debilitated railroads.

We are aware that a great deal of the load that the company has shouldered it was obliged to take by its two great contests with the Erie and New York Central Railroads, and by its subsequent rupture with the Baltimore and Ohio. And future struggles may compel it to go further in the same policy. But these possibilities need not be anticipated, and until they become inevitable the company should devote its attention to simplifying its affairs. No sooner did Colonel Scott assume the reins than he commenced the work of reducing expenses, and in the prompt way that is accomplished a large amount of useful retrenchment. In other directions also he has shown himself to be the right man in the right place, and with the aid of his very capable board salutary measures have been projected and valuable results may be confidently looked for. Upon many of the lines of the company the business is large and profitable. Upon others it is not so, and upon some there is a steady loss. Yet by systematic progress all the auxiliaries are being gradually worked up to a paying standard; and as to those that are not now and may not for some time to come be embraced in that category, it must be observed that they contribute nothing to the integrity of a majority of one in the United States Senate.

Most of the leased lines would have done better for the company had not the company been obliged to make very heavy expenditures for new rolling stock, bridges, sidings, stations, additional tracks, etc., before the leases could begin to yield a return for the investment. The most serious load is that of the Southern lines, which are a source of loss and constant outlay, and will continue to be so until the width of the lines shall be decreased and the dead weight of the trains thus reduced, as the Southern business is nowhere sufficient to support the wide gauge of the lines. Yet even these have improved much in business since the through lines have been organized to all the leading Southern cities on the Mississippi, the Gulf, and the Atlantic.

The greatness of the capital, resources and annual revenues of the company is such that it is believed the time has arrived when it shall cease to be a borrower, and become the great leading capitalist. This we assume to be the policy to which it has been steadily directed, and which we would tell him in all candor that if he is possessed by them, the sooner he abandons them the sooner he will recover from the effects of a grave misapprehension. We do not know a Republican in or out of office who honestly favors a third term, and do not think a State in the Union, at least north of Mason and Dixon's line, can be induced to send delegates to the national convention who will vote for Grant's re-election.

The present management has not been content to follow the beaten path of its predecessors, but has struck out in new lines of its own. Instead of the old system of paying out the surplus earnings in dividends, it has followed the example of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in using them for the construction of new lines, for the purchase of coal lands, and for the improvement of the property. The policy is a wise one, and the dividends are an indication of the disposition to bring everything to a cash basis.

The report of the investigating committee showed the stock to be really worth $83 per share; but, as we remarked at the time, it could only attain that value in the market by paying corresponding dividends, which could not be done if the company went on constantly increasing both its stock and bounded capital. To make the resources of the company fully effectually to the end referred to there ought to be no more additions to the stock capital, and no more increase of the bonded debt. The scrip issues we presume to be permanently stopped by the present board, and the main struggle now is to make its regular earnings sufficient for all its necessities. In the case of the Western connection, where the guarantees of the company are in dispute, the effort is to put a stop to the increase of debt upon the leased lines, of which there did not seem to be any prospect while the welfare and interests of the Pennsylvania Company should continue to be disregarded.

We have spoken of the company as an eight-per-cent. stock, but it really has been. For without its aid none of the branch lines in Pennsylvania could have been built, the Philadelphia and Erie must have remained unfinished, the subsidiary lines would not have been started, the Baltimore and Potomac, the Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Steubenville and many other lines would still have been struggling along feebly. The money for these purposes was largely raised here by additional subscriptions of stock, and built on bonds secured by the pledge of bonds. Great sums have been raised on the connecting lines under the company's guarantees. But now this policy is stopped, and after a time the company will become a cash capitalist and carry out its purposes without incurring new liabilities. The next few years must be spent in the work of preparation for a new future by rendering all its resources more available. By that time all its tributaries will be yielding a profit, and the annual surplus will be within reach for the gradual extinguishment of debt, or the extension of the system into new fields perhaps to Mexico or Canada. The present course, therefore, is only such as the great future of the Republic warrants in order to be ready when that future shall come for new progress exceeding all that is past.

The Coming Peach Crop.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday publishes dispatches from all parts of Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland, the great peach-growing States, concerning the prospects for that fruit. In summing up that journal says the tenor of the telegrams is to the effect that the late cold weather, though delaying the season somewhat, had not materially affected the fruit-germ, as the vitality of the embryo bud had not progressed to such an extent as to be affected by the low temperature. In Delaware it is shown that very few blossoms have been killed, so that the prospect for a full and even unexampled crop was never better than at present, and that in those sections where the most injury was supposed to have been done the damage is but inconsiderable. As the cold spell has continued to the present time without materially affecting the growth and yield of the fruit, though frost and beating rains in the middle of the last month have occasionally done great damage, we cannot but hope that the perilous period is past, and that the anticipations of those engaged in peach growing will be abundantly realized. The backwardness of the season in Delaware, which is almost wholly devoted to the raising of fine, especially peaches, caused the growers to almost despair of the result, but the present encouraging prospect has dissipated their fears and caused them to look forward to the coming summer with the liveliest anticipations of profit as the result of their care and labor. In New Jersey, also, the prospect is generally highly favorable, but one county reporting any considerable damage to the buds. From Maryland, too, the news is good. On the whole, although a certain degree caution is observable in the information sent from all points, the outlook may be considered most promising for the cultivists, the canners, and the public generally.

THE literature of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy is to be enriched by a new edition of Judge Holmes' "Authorship of Shakespeare" (New York: Hurd and Houghton. Cambridge: The Riverside Press) with an appendix of nearly a hundred pages now first printed. Judge Holmes' book is the most weighty presentation of the argument for Bacon which has appeared, and full of curious information worthy the consideration of all, however widely people may dissent from the author's conclusion. In the appendix, besides introducing much confirmatory matter, he gives in full an interesting correspondence which passed between himself and Mr. Spedding, the English editor of Bacon's works. This is the more noteworthy, since Mr. Spedding is an absolute sceptic as to Bacon's claims, and presents in a few pages about as clear a summary of the argument against Bacon as can be found. Judge Holmes' courage in printing the letter is only equalled by his courtesy in commenting on it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Romance in Real Life—Love, Courtship and Marriage—A Princely Scene—Honeymoon in Europe—A Royal Progress—The Return Home—Bankruptcy—Desperation—Death—The Auctioneer—A Chronological Reference List of Centennial Celebrations From 1875 to 1883.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1875.

A few days ago an advertisement published in one of the newspapers of the capital, announced the sale of a large assortment of furniture and articles of vertu. Such sales are frequent in Washington, and are the natural sequels to the transitory conditions which enter into the lives of the majority of its residents. For a few years, or frequently for but a few brief months, some office holder anxious to imitate more one above him or some upstart individual possessed of sudden means, will rise into notoriety on account of the show of their establishments, and will win the applause of the rabble for the promiscuousness of their entertainments. The disappearance of such objects of prominence elicits no thought, for this sort of mushroom growth thrives in the Washington social atmosphere. But connected with the particular case referred to there is a sad history.

All the parties were prominent, and could trace their parentage back a generation or two without coming in contact with one of the Darwinian progenitors of the human family. About six years ago Maryland sent a Senator here—a man of quiet demeanor, and one who in his own State was foremost in family connections and affluence. He brought with him to the nation's capital, amongst others of his family, a beautiful daughter. At the same time there figured in Washington society a young man of fine presence, of cultivated manners, every manly accomplishment and inherited opulence. He was one of a family conspicuous in Washington politics. His father was the contemporary and friend of the great spirits who figured in the Government more than a quarter of a century ago, and the magnificence of his entertainments still forms the most attractive and romantic page in the history of society at the capital. The father died, and about four years ago the son became enamored of the daughter of the Maryland Senator. The acquaintance soon ripened into affection. Every sentiment of devotion and duty was awakened in the bosom of this chivalric